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Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Del. of SVNFL and Provisional Revolutionary Govt. of Republic of South Vietnam

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on December 2 the visiting delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Tran Buu Kiem, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Minister of the Office of the Government's President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Comrade Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Chin Mun Dok, Minister of City Management; and Kwon Hi Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were present there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Report on Plenum of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea

The Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which opened on December 1 continued till December 5.

The Plenum was presided over by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Plenum was attended by the members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Party.

Also present at the Plenum were the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party and many workers of the Central Committee of the Party and the central committees of mass organizations, ministries and central organs and workers of local Party and government organs and mass organizations and workers in the educational domain.

The following items were placed on the agenda of the Plenum:

1. **On Further Strengthening the Work of the League of Socialist Working Youth;**
2. **On Further Strengthening the Party Guidance in the Educational Work;**
3. **On the Convocation of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important speech at the Plenum.

At the Plenum Comrade O Gi Chon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a report on the first item on the agenda and many comrades took part in the discussion.

Discussing the first item on the agenda—"On Further Strengthening the Work of the League of Socialist Working Youth"—the Plenum pointed out that the League of Socialist Working Youth, under the wise leadership and constant care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had been further strengthened and developed as a powerful, militant reserve of the Party rearing the reliable continuers of our revolution, and the unitary ideological system of the Party had been established firmer than ever before among the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and the youth and children.

The Plenum unanimously stressed that the great victory won in the youth movement of our country was attributable to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung had established a brilliant tradition of the youth movement and given incessant guidance to the strengthening and development of the Korean youth movement, always showing deep concern for it in the whole course of leading the Korean revolution for over 40 years from the first days after he stepped out on the revolutionary road up to date.

Pointing out that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, had given overall exposition to the original theory and line on the youth movement and clearly indicated the road the youth movement should follow in each period of the revolution, the Plenum stressed that the great ideas and original theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the youth movement served as the programmatic guide for the League of Socialist Working Youth and a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon in the struggle for the nation-wide victory of our revolution and the building of socialism and communism.

Noting that it is the foremost basic duty of the League of Socialist Working Youth, the reserve of our Party, to thoroughly establish the unitary ideological

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Decision of Plenum of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea

On Convocation of Fifth Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

The entire Party members and working people closely rallied with one thought and will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, are today displaying all their wisdom and creativeness and waging a vigorous struggle in labour for the fulfilment of the tasks set forth by the Fourth Congress of our Party and its conference held in October 1966, upholding them.

This Plenum decides as follows on the convocation of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

1. The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea shall be convened in October 1970;

2. The agenda of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea shall be:

1) The summing up of the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea;
2) The summing up of the work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea;
3) On the Five-Year (1971-1975) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
4) The election of the central leading organs of the Workers' Party of Korea.

3. The proportion of election of delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is one delegate from 1,500 Party members and one delegate with voice from 1,500 candidate members.

December 5, 1969

Report on Plenum of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea

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system of the Party among the young people and revolutionize and working-classize them, the Plenum pointed out that the organizations of the League should conduct more vigorously the work of political and ideological education among the young people, with a firm hold on the internal work of the League.

The Plenum stressed that the education in the Party policies and the revolutionary traditions should be further strengthened among the youth and children and the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues be brought home to them to prepare them more firmly as revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the Leader.

The Plenum stressed that, along with this, the communist education with the class education as its main content, and education in socialist patriotism should be strengthened among the youth and children to rear the rising generation into true revolutionaries and Communists of Korea who, with the high revolutionary pride and socialist sense of superiority in studying and working under the most advanced socialist system enjoying the wise leadership of the great Leader, defend with their lives the socialist system and the gains of the revolution and fight it out uncompromisingly against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and the class enemies and fight valiantly for the nation-wide victory of the revolution, the national unification and the victory of socialism and communism.

Pointing out that to strengthen the organizational life of the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth is a powerful means of tempering the youths and children politically and ideologically and revolutionizing and working-classizing them, the Plenum stressed that members of the League of Socialist Working Youth should be tirelessly educated and the guidance to their organizational life be strengthened, so that they may treasure the organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth and sincerely take part in the organizational life and voluntarily observe the organizational discipline.

Noting that the work among the students and school children was of particular importance, because most of the youths and children of our country were enrolled at schools and they proceeded into the public through the schools, the Plenum laid stress on firmly building up the ranks of the workers guiding the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth in schools and the ranks of the Young Pioneers instructors and enhancing their role and at the same time strengthening the guidance of the organizations of the Party and the League of Socialist Working Youth on this, thus bringing the work of the Young Pioneers Corps and the League of Socialist Working Youth in schools to a higher level.

The Plenum emphasized that the organizations of the Party and the League of Socialist Working Youth should powerfully organize and mobilize the young people to the implementation of the Party's economic policy by strengthening the organizational and political work among them so that they might play splendidly the vanguard role of youth by displaying to the full their energy and wisdom taking the lead in performing difficult, arduous work on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the revolutionary line of the Party on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

Saying that the key to strengthening and developing the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth lay in enhancing the militant functions and independent role of the committees of the League of all levels, so that all the organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth could conduct brisk activities as a living revolutionary organization, the Plenum emphasized: To this end, the committees of the League of all levels should be firmly built up and the political and theoretical level and practical ability of the workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth be enhanced and the core elements of the League of Socialist Working Youth be educated and reared into a large contingent of young Communists and the work system of the League be rightly established to suit the characteristics of the youth and children, and the method of work steadily improved and, especially, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method be thoroughly carried through.

The Plenum stressed that all the Party organizations should, first of all, firmly build up the ranks of the cadres of the League of Socialist Working Youth, bring home to them the experience in the work among the youth accumulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his instructions given to the League of Socialist Working Youth and thoroughly establish the system of guidance in the organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth and indicate concrete direction and ways of work.

At the Plenum, Comrade Choe Jung Guk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report "On Further Strengthening the Party Guidance in the Educational Work," the second item on the agenda and many comrades took part in the discussion.

The Plenum pointed out that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had always regarded the educational work as part of the revolutionary work and directed deep attention and warm solicitude to this work through the whole period up to this date from the first days of his revolutionary activities, and established the brilliant revolutionary tradition of education of our country already through the period of the early revolutionary activities and the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and put forth a most correct educational line in each stage of the development of revolution after the liberation.

The Plenum pointed out that thanks to the materialization of the great conception of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the education of the rising generation, today the most superior popular and socialist educational system has been established in our country and our schools are making a great contribution to the revolution and construction in the country as a base of training a large contingent of reliable national cadres of the Party, a powerful weapon of the ideological revolution and stronghold of the cultural revolution.

Unanimously pointing out that Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, has developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on education onto a new higher stage by giving a perfect answer for the first time to the educational problem which is of weighty significance in the building of socialism and communism after the establishment of the socialist system, the Plenum emphasized that the revolutionary and communist educational idea and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung are the only correct guiding compass guaranteeing the success of our education.

The Plenum unanimously laid stress on more firmly establishing the working-class line in educational work and making a new epochal advance in the development of education in our country by thoroughly carrying through the great educational idea and line of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Noting that it is the basic mission of our schools to thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system of the Party among the school youth and children and revolutionize and working-classize them by thoroughly carrying out the tasks of the ideological revolution at schools of all levels, the Plenum stressed that in the whole course of the work of upbringing and education, ideological education, particularly the education in the Party policies and education in the revolutionary traditions, should be energetically conducted among the school youth and children to train them into revolutionaries and Communists infinitely faithful to the Leader and able workers capable of faithfully serving the working class and the entire people.

The Plenum pointed to the necessity of strengthening the organizational life among the students and educating them in a revolutionary way and ideologically training them through various political activities to bring them up into enthusiastic political activists.

Noting that in order to bring up the students into Communists the teachers should, to begin with, become true Communists, the Plenum stressed that the unitary ideological system of the Party should be thoroughly established and the organizational life strengthened among the teachers to revolutionize and working-classize them and the role and sense of responsibility of the teachers be further enhanced in the education of students.

The Plenum laid emphasis on training able scientific and technical cadres capable of more firmly building up the independent national economy of the country relying on the rich natural resources of our country by effectively waging the struggle as ever for thoroughly establishing *Juche* in the educational work.

Pointing out that rapid progress of socialist construction in our country calls for the further enhancement of the scientific and theoretical level of school education, the Plenum underscored the necessity of raising the quality of education at the stage of common education and scientific and theoretical level of education at higher educational institutions in conformity to the development of science and the demands of the technical revolution, pushing through continuously and thoroughly the line of the Party on linking theory with practice, education with productive labour and of further enhancing the political and practical qualifications of teachers.

The Plenum also pointed to the task of correctly determining the prospect of the development of the existing higher educational institutions and the scope of training, newly founding necessary higher educational institutions by annual stage and particularly further improving and strengthening the work of factory colleges and factory higher technical schools, and the work of correspondence courses of higher educational institutions and higher technical schools, the educational system under which workers study while working, to meet the daily growing demands for technicians and specialists.

The Plenum pointed to the necessity of strengthening the Party guidance of the educational work and raising the sense of responsibility of local government organs and the role of social educational organs.

Discussing the third item on the agenda "On the Convocation of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea", the Plenum pointed to the weighty significance of the convocation of the Fifth Congress of our Party in the further consolidation of our Party and the development of our revolution.

The Plenum appealed to all the Party membership to meet the Fifth Congress of the Party by further consolidating rock-firm our revolutionary forces by more firmly establishing the unitary ideological system of the Party in the whole Party and accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and promoting the economic construction and defence upbuilding by effecting a new revolutionary upsurge.

The Plenum expressed the conviction that the Party organizations of all levels and leading personnel and members of the Party and all the working people, rallied close around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Party and people, will thoroughly implement the decisions of the current Plenum, upholding the instructions of the Leader and the Party policies and thereby make a giant stride forward in fortifying more solidly our revolutionary base.

The Plenum adopted relevant decisions.

Priceless Exploits Performed by Revolutionary Publications in the Days of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

On the Occasion of the 33rd Anniversary of Foundation of the Monthly "Samil Wolgan"

December 1 is the 33rd anniversary of the foundation of the monthly **Samil Wolgan** (Monthly March the First)—a revolutionary publication which achieved brilliant feats in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people.

Published in the crucible of the anti-Japanese armed struggle on the personal initiative, and under the leadership, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, the monthly **Samil Wolgan** was the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary, politico-theoretical popular magazine of the Korean Communists in our country which was firmly based on *Juche* and which reflected the overall questions of the Korean revolution in a systematic way.

The monthly **Samil Wolgan**, an embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, was a powerful ideological weapon that organized and mobilized our people groaning under the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule to the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and that instilled into the minds of the anti-Japanese guerillas and the revolutionary masses the unbreakable fighting spirit and confidence of victory.

Always regarding the publishing work as one of the fundamental issues in the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung published newspaper **Saenal** (New Day) and magazine **Nong-u** (Fellow Peasants) as far back as the early years of his revolutionary activities to arouse the revolutionary masses to struggle and, later in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, brought out a number of publications in the guerilla bases—liberated areas to vigorously rouse the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people there to the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In May 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of the united anti-Japanese national front in the history of our people, made public the Ten-Point Programme of the Association and decided to issue the monthly **Samil Wolgan** as its organ. Then the first issue made its appearance on December 1, 1936.

After this, Comrade Kim Il Sung published the **Sogwang** (Dawn) and **Chongsori** (Sound of a Bell), the political papers in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, as well as pamphlets, treatises, appeals and many other revolutionary publications.

These publications thoroughly embodied the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the idea of *Juche*, and were run through with the partisanship, working-class spirit, popular spirit, militancy and truthfulness.

That is why these publications enjoyed love of the broad masses of the people and became their intimate friend. They served as a powerful weapon that dealt blows at the enemy of the revolution, striking terror into his heart.

Indeed, the revolutionary publications personally published and directed by Comrade Kim Il Sung,

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AMONG THE PEOPLE

"This Is the Time for Us to Direct Agriculture, Too, by Industrial Method of Management"

Yu Gwan Chil

(Continued from our previous issue No. 57)

Comrade Premier who had personally come to our county to establish the county management committee and then called in its functionaries to give programmatic teachings, went to South Hwanghae Province on February 1, 1962, less than one month later, where he also gave the functionaries in the field of the rural economy the programmatic teachings on shaking off the old style of work and acquiring a communist revolutionary trait, under the condition where the new system of agricultural guidance came into being.

He exhorted that the trait of a revolutionary should be exhibited: firstly, in defending and carrying through the Party's policies; secondly, in that the leading functionaries go into the midst of the masses to acquaint themselves with realities; thirdly, in their setting of examples to the masses taking the lead in all work; fourthly, in displaying an unyielding fighting spirit that defies difficulties; and fifthly, in making it a rule to review the work regularly.

He also sent more than 70 tractors, 40 trucks and many straw-bag machines to our county right after the setting up of the county co-operative farm management committee.

Under such deep solicitude the co-operative farms in the county under the guidance of the new county co-operative farm management committee set about the preparation for the farming in 1962.

The new system of agricultural guidance demonstrated its great advantages and vitality from its inception.

The county co-operative farm management committee's unified control over the farm machine station, irrigation control offices and farm implement factories, the key points of the rural technical revolution, and its planned and concentric management and operation of them pushed forward powerfully the agricultural production of the co-operative farms as a whole. And the rural technical revolution was stepped up rapidly, with the result that the scope and proportion of the work done by machines increased markedly and a foundation was laid for comprehensive mechanization.

The village of Changdong-ri at the western tip of our county is located in the area where the Pyongnam Irrigation System ends and used to get the irrigation water later than other co-operative farms for rice-transplanting. So people said: "Changdong-ri is the last in the country to transplant rice." Things, however, became different after the formation of the county co-operative farm management committee. Exercising its unified control over the enterprises under it, the county co-operative farm management committee took measures and ensured conditions for enabling Changdong-ri to do rice-transplanting along with other co-operative farms, by making all links, from the ensuring of tractors, water, farm implements and materials for rice-transplantation to technical guidance, operate properly. As a result, Changdong-ri became able to do rice-transplanting qualitatively, in time and simultaneously with other farms.

Take Changhung-ri for another example. This village is situated scores of ri nearer to the Pyongnam Irrigation System than Changdong-ri. But, as it lies in a hilly area and had to pump up the water through 3-4 stage pumping it used to finish rice-transplanting later than others, though nearer to the Pyongnam Irrigation System. With the apperance of the county co-operative farm management committee it became a thing of the past there, too.

The new system of agricultural guidance also made it possible to mobilize concentrically the powerful material means under the direct control of the management committee and the strength of the co-operative farms in the county for the successful carrying out of such huge-scale projects as grand nature-remaking projects.

In the short period of 70 days following the organization of the county management committee our county built 30-ri-long dykes to turn 1,200 *chongbo* of tideland into paddy fields and reinforced a breakwater with a total length of 60 ri.

It also completed in a matter of two weeks the building of more than 10 new pumping stations including a large one on the Haechang-gang river and over 20 big or small river dyke projects.

As a result, the material and technical foundations of our county's agriculture were consolidated rapidly.

These achievements could hardly be imagined in the past when the county people's committee gave administrative guidance to agriculture.

The new system of agricultural guidance also gave a great impetus to overcoming desultoriness as seen formerly in the guidance of the co-operative economy and to consolidating and developing the economy of the co-operative farms organizationally and economically. This was attributable to the fact that all the processes of the management of the co-operative economy were better organized and planned as a result of the comprehensive guidance given by the county co-operative farm management committee to productive and economic activities of the co-operative farms from planning and organization of production and labour to financial book-keeping.

The material means and technical collective under the control of the county co-operative farm management committee were made to render better services to the co-operative farms, the management of the co-operative economy was perfected still more, and the technical guidance system, water control system and various other technical guidance systems were firmly established and, along with this, a series of work of collecting basic data was conducted. As a result, it was made possible to guide agriculture literally in a scientific and technical way.

The new system of agricultural guidance also greatly facilitated the more thorough embodiment of the Chongsan-ri method in the guidance of agricultural production. The strong technical collective of the county management committee went down to the co-operative farms, drew up scientific and practicable plans in full calculation of land, labour, machines, technique and others, gave on the spot guidance also in the labour administration work, and unlocked substantially and timely knotty technical matters for lower levels.

Things became different from the past when administrative guidance had been given; all farming operations were put on a firm technical basis, latent reserves tapped and thus agricultural production remarkably increased.

For example, we became able to conduct an agronomical survey of 60,000 plots in our county and ameliorate the acidified land, and establish scientific systems of crop distribution, manuring and seed breeding so as to fit in with soil and climatic conditions. These had been quite impossible by administrative guidance in the past.

A striking instance of this is furnished by the success of the Chilli co-operative farm. This co-operative farm planted those species of crops agreeable with soils of varied compositions in plots on the western coast including tideland and introduced a scientific fertilizing system and thus brought the per-household grain dividend to the level of more than five tons in less than two years after the establishment of the county co-operative farm management committee.

The county co-operative farm management committee also placed under its unified control all materials necessary in the agricultural production of the county and carried them in kind directly to lower units. As a result, co-operative farms became able to conduct farming operations promptly.

Not only that. The new system of agricultural guidance organically linked up co-operative ownership with ownership by the whole people mainly through production ties and thereby enhanced the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership.

Like this, the new system of agricultural guidance not only opened up a broad road to an all-round demonstration of advantages of the co-operative economy but also conduced greatly to raising the functions and role of the county Party committee and the county people's committee.

The separation of the guidance of the rural economy from the functions of the county people's committee rendered it possible for the county people's committee to further intensify its guidance of land administration, construction, trade, public health, education and culture and for the county Party committee to further enhance its role of helmsman in the administrative and economic work by controlling two links—the county people's committee and the county co-operative farm management committee.

The new system of agricultural guidance initiated by Comrade Premier has exhibited in the actual life tremendous advantages and vitality which are really immeasurable.

But, when we attended the conference of Party workers and agricultural functionaries in South Pyongan Province held to sum up a year of work conducted by our county co-operative farm management committee, we still had not a few shortcomings in directing agriculture by the industrial method of management because we had failed to organize the work more minutely.

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the great Leader of the Korean revolution, attained a wide circulation in various parts thanks to the brisk activities of the revolutionary organizations and political workers, kindled the flames of struggle in the hearts of our people groaning under the tyranny of the Japanese imperialists and aroused them to the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The revolutionary publications including the monthly **Samil Wolgan** always made it the first and foremost task to introduce and propagate the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary lines and policies, their embodiment, among the broad sections of the revolutionary masses and strove to that end.

The monthly **Samil Wolgan** and other revolutionary publications carried a large number of the revolutionary works of Comrade Kim Il Sung such as "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," "Tasks of the Korean Communists," "How to Organize the Anti-Japanese Movement of the Korean People Growing in Scope?" The publications also printed many articles giving explanations to the revolutionary lines and policies set forth by him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's writings and these explanatory articles carried in the revolutionary publications were of great significance in arming thoroughly the anti-Japanese guerillas and the revolutionary masses with the great idea of *Juche* of the Leader and educating them in the spirit of carrying through his revolutionary lines and policies without vacillation no matter which way the wind might blow and sharing their destinies with him. Comrade Kim Il Sung's writings and the explanatory articles were also of great significance in overcoming all hues of opportunist ideological trends and achieving the organizational and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks.

The revolutionary publications educated broad masses in boundless loyalty to the Leader through Comrade Kim Il Sung's writings, articles giving explanations to his works and other various forms and methods—brieflets, articles, news and correspondence.

The monthly **Samil Wolgan** and other revolutionary publications were consistently devoted to sternly exposing and condemning with living facts and data the aggressive nature of Japanese imperialism, its vulnerability and piratical nature, the enemy's false propaganda and the nature of exploitation of the landlord-capitalist system and energetically strove to arm firmly the guerillas and patriotic people with the thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary idea to fight against the enemy to the last through generations and with the unshakable class principle.

Such anti-imperialist propaganda work carried out by the revolutionary publications was of great importance in concentrating all the anti-Japanese forces of the nation on annihilating the Japanese imperialists, the master enemy, and, through this, pushing ahead more dynamically with the united anti-Japanese national front movement.

The revolutionary publications also educated the anti-Japanese guerillas and revolutionary masses in socialist patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit, infusing them with the confidence in victory of the revolution.

Particularly, the revolutionary publications gave systematic publicity to the mission, aims and war results of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the genuine armed forces of the people which were fighting for the independence and liberation of the country and for the building in Korea of a society where all descriptions of class oppression were eliminated and where the workers and peasants could enjoy a happy, decent life.

Each issue of the publications carried such articles of strong appeal under the headlines "Let's beat down the enemy even if we die hundreds of millions of times" or "Let's struggle on to overthrow Japanese imperialist rule as soon as possible and set up a genuine government of the Korean people!" And the brilliant achievements in the struggle against the enemy were brought to immediate knowledge of guerillas and revolutionary people who rose up in the struggle through the news, correspondence and other data sent from various parts. This inspired them with fresh fighting spirit.

The revolutionary publications also devoted much attention to the strengthening of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. They laid stress on the fact that the Korean revolution was a link in the whole chain of world revolution and that the fidelity to the Korean revolution meant to remain faithful to the internationalist duty and was a great contribution to the world revolutionary movement.

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At this conference convened in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on November 12, 1962 I had the honour of reporting before him on the work carried on by our county management committee in one year after its formation.

I was rather excited because I had to report on what we had done in accordance with his teachings under the new system of agricultural guidance after he personally visited our county to establish it a year ago.

As if seeing through my feelings, Comrade Premier encouraged me:

"Comrade chairman of the county Party committee! Report calmly. Tell what you have done and you needn't add anything."

I drew strength from his pep words and calmed myself, and reported on a year of work done after the organization of our county management committee.

Listening with satisfaction to my report, Comrade Premier even jotted down something in his notebook at times.

When I said our county had failed to register more results in mechanization and chemicalization though there were actual possibilities, Comrade Premier noted that the unsatisfactory progress of mechanization owed not to the peasants but to conservatism and passivism persisting in the minds of the rural leading functionaries and said as follows:

"If comprehensive mechanization is introduced by making good use of tractors and other farm machines, it will be possible to do farming, as called for by the state, with the existing rural labour force and relieve the peasants of arduous work. When machines will do labour consuming work and the peasants will be able to ensure farming, working some eight-nine hours a day like the workers, we can say we have completed in the main the technical revolution in the countryside."

Listening to the remarks of Comrade Premier, I could not raise my head.

In fact, at that time our county had more tractors and other farm machines than any other counties thanks to the solicitude of Comrade Premier. But the functionaries leading agriculture in our county including me, still captivated by passivism and conservatism in thoroughly implementing the Party's line of mechanization, had failed to live up to the expectations of Comrade Premier. I firmly resolved that we leading functionaries should come out, before everyone else, with a revolutionary spirit to further promote farm mechanization as Comrade Premier taught.

My report was followed by the supplementary report of chairman of the county management committee. Then there were speeches of chairmen of management boards and other comrades for two days.

Attentively listening to speeches of fieldteam leaders and commanders of tractor companies, Comrade Premier wrote one by one what they spoke of in his notebook and praised their successes though small.

I was moved unconsciously to tears by the lofty virtue of Comrade Premier who always values the opinions of the masses and highly appreciates even their little successes.

On the afternoon of November 13, after the reports and speeches Comrade Premier took the floor amid the thunderous applause and cheers of the attendants of the conference and made the historic speech "On Further Strengthening and Developing the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee."

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Establishment of Guerilla Bases along Tuman-gang River and Their Brilliant Exploits

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, set forth the original line on establishing a revolutionary base along with the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle early in the 1930's, and splendidly embodied it, thereby accumulating precious experiences.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...We must wage a just armed struggle and wipe out the enemy to counter his barbarous white terror, and must resist the aggressive war of the enemy with a just war. Indispensable to do so is a revolutionary base which is not only suitable for defending us from the enemy but also capable of dealing serious blows to him....

At that time, the question of establishing the guerilla base as a military and political base of the guerillas, as their supply base and as a base of all their activities posed itself as an important problem for the implementation of the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle and as one of the cardinal problems guaranteeing the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

On the basis of his scientific calculation of the arduous and protracted nature of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the guerilla base to be set up should be a strategic base for ensuring the military and political activities of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and a centre of the revolution capable of preserving and rearing the internal forces of the revolution and leading the Korean revolution as a whole.

At that time the anti-Japanese armed struggle had to be waged under the condition that there was neither the state rear and the support of a regular army nor any military and economic assistance from outside except the support of the revolutionary people. Under such situation the line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the most active and wisest line aimed at building a powerful bastion of the revolution by relying only on the strength of the masses of the people and actively mobilizing and utilizing all the possibilities and thereby leading the whole Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre.

Attaching great importance to the problem of the form of the guerilla base and the selection of its area, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the following principles regarding the selection of its area:

Firstly, this area should have a certain economic basis capable of rendering supply service to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and politically-conscious mass basis; secondly, this area must be geographically favourable for us to defend the base with small armed forces and unfavourable for the enemy to attack it even with modern weapons; and thirdly, it must have revolutionary armed forces possessing defence capacity though minimum.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the area provided with these conditions was the area along the Tuman-gang River, the northern border area.

The overwhelming majority of the population in this area were poor peasants and hired hands and this area had a revolutionary mass basis.

The area, crowded with steep mountains and deep valleys, was unfavourable for the enemy to attack it and favourable for the guerillas to defend it, and it was good to penetrate deep into the homeland as high mountain ranges stretch from there deep into the homeland.

Another advantage of this area was that up until then Japanese imperialist colonial rule was not in proper order in this area.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also solved the problem of the form of the guerilla base in an original way.

He taught that the guerilla base must be established in the form of the guerilla-fully-controlled district, an area completely liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and in the form of the guerilla-semi-controlled district, an area which was formally under the rule of the enemy but was actually under the control of the revolutionary forces.

This was the most correct measure enabling the guerillas to maintain the initiative at all times even under the condition that there was a considerable disparity in the balance of forces between the guerillas and the enemy, rear the revolutionary forces as early as possible by making use of every possibility and see through the movements of the enemy in time and thereby effectively defend the revolutionary forces and the guerilla-fully-controlled district against the attack of the enemy.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, from the summer of 1932 came into being the revolutionary bases consisting of the guerilla-fully-controlled district and the guerilla-semi-controlled district over the vast area along the Tuman-gang River.

Comrade Kim Il Sung performed immortal exploits and gained precious experience in the course of firmly building up the guerilla bases and leading the armed struggle and the general Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung established, before everything else, a people's revolutionary government and took a number of democratic measures, and thus built up the revolutionary base into a powerful base of the revolution, the centre of the general Korean revolution.

The correct solution of the question of power was presented as an urgent demand in building up and consolidating the guerilla base.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the socio-economic conditions of our country and the national and class contradictions from a firm stand of *Juche*, put forward the line on establishing a people's revolutionary government, creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist theory on the question of the state power of the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...The government we are going to set up will neither be run by any king, nor will serve the interests of landlords, capitalists or any individuals, but will be the government of our people that will work for the rights and happiness of the people and their freedom and independence, and this government will give the peasants land, grant the women equal rights with men and enable everyone to learn, work and live well....

The people's revolutionary government was a new form of power which carried out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution as a genuine revolutionary power of the people representing all the anti-Japanese forces on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class.

Under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people in the guerilla bases actively came out in the struggle for establishing the people's revolutionary government, repelling the frenzied military and political offensives of the enemy.

Thus, a people's revolutionary government was established in every guerilla-fully-controlled district, village and county.

It was the genuine revolutionary power won by the Korean people for the first time in thousands of years of their history and was the prototype and roots of the power to be established by our people after the liberation.

The people's revolutionary government announced its political programme and carried out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The people's revolutionary government ensured the people full political freedom and democratic rights and exercised strict dictatorship over a handful of counter-revolutionary elements.

It confiscated lands of the Japanese imperialists, traitorous pro-Japanese landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation and distributed them among the peasants gratis.

It also announced the 8-hour workday, the abolition of miscellaneous taxes and levies and the invalidity of debts owed to the Japanese imperialists and their stooges, and took a series of steps for stabilizing the living of the people.

(Continued on Page 6)

Monthly "Samil Wolgan"

(Continued from Page 3)

The revolutionary publications personally founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, indeed served as the genuine revolutionary pabulum for the people who had come out in the anti-Japanese armed struggle for their rich contents and profound ideas, and easy but revolutionary and militant words. They not only penetrated deep into the midst of the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, but also enjoyed a wide circulation among the masses of all strata, thereby rallying them closely around the united anti-Japanese national front.

In this way, the revolutionary publications including the monthly **Samil Wolgan** played, with credit, through all their activities, the militant role as the collective propagandist and agitator, as the collective organizer, in ensuring a great victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in building up the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, and achieved the great revolutionary feats that will shine in the history of the fatherland forever.

In this course, the principles of *Juche* and communist partisanship, working-class spirit, popular spirit and mass character which should be held fast to in the Marxist-Leninist publishing work, were firmly established and precious versatile experiences were accumulated in the printing of publications, their circulation and utilization and in the establishment of the popular style of writing.

It was also in this course that the revolutionary traits and method of work were brought out in our men of the press—to equip themselves thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and live and work only in accordance with his teachings and the splendid example of communist writing activities was created.

Such achievements and valuable examples of the revolutionary publications were solely attributable to the meticulous guidance and care of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always found time to give concrete guidance to the publishing work, even circulation and utilization of publications, personally indicating the direction of their editing and tasks, although he was busy in working out the line, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution as a whole and waging an energetic struggle standing in the van of revolution to carry them through.

Moreover, Comrade Kim Il Sung provided all conditions necessary for the publishing work and looked closely after the life of those engaged in printing too. Not only did he personally write articles. He also checked the contents of articles before sending them for publication and enlisted the masses in their editing and printing and thus set an example of the revolutionary method of work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung once said to the following effect:

...As weapons are to a revolutionary army in winning victory over the enemy, so are publications, an incisive, militant and ideological weapon, to a revolutionary organization in leading the masses to victory....

It was thanks to the utmost care shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, who gave concrete guidance to the publishing work, always regarding it one of the key issues in the revolutionary work, that the revolutionary militant publications could be brought out without interruption even in the days of the hard-fought battles, and achieved so a brilliant feat, accumulating a wealth of priceless experiences.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded in good time the Party's publications, a powerful organizational and ideological weapon of revolution and construction, even under the difficult, complex circumstances following the liberation of the country on the basis of these valuable exploits and rich experience of the revolutionary publications accumulated in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and strove to develop them.

Not only did Comrade Kim Il Sung show concern so that a large number of the Party's publications were issued timely. He also clearly indicated the correct direction publications should follow and their tasks at each period and each stage of the development of revolution and ensured all conditions needed in the publishing work. Besides, he gave concrete guidance and directed meticulous concern to such matters as how to carry on news coverage, how to write and what form to use in editing and even how to carry headline.

Thanks to such leadership and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, today our Party's publications have become most authoritative and revolutionary Marxist-Leninist publications, a powerful weapon in revolution and construction and an indispensable intimate friend of our people in their life and work.

Our Party's publications which inherited the glorious traditions of the monthly **Samil Wolgan** and other revolutionary publications published under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle will, in future, too, as in the past, carry out their honourable tasks with credit, as an outpost guard of the ideological front who vigorously organizes and mobilizes the entire people to the path of great struggle and victory, the path indicated by the Leader, raising high the banner of revolution, the Red banner of socialism and communism.

Ji Ryong Cha

A joint communique of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam was published in Pyongyang on December 3. The joint communique reads as follows:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

of Govt. of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Provisional Revolutionary Govt. of Republic of South Vietnam

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam headed by His Excellency Tran Buu Kiem, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Minister of the Office of the Government's President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from November 26 to December 3, 1969.

The members of the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam are Ngyuen Dinh Chi, Member of the Advisory Council of the Republic of South Vietnam and Vice-Chairman of the Hue City Committee of the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, Hoang Bich Son, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Vietnam, and Vu Ngoc Ho, Ambassador of the Republic of South Vietnam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its visit the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam was received by His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation looked around Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution, and the Museum of Korean Revolution as well as factories, co-operative farms and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and Kaesong, and was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere it went.

During its visit talks were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere between the delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were His Excellency Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, head of the delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chin Mun Dok, Minister of City Management, Kwon Hi Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chon Myong Su, director of a department of the Foreign Ministry, members of the delegation.

Present from the South Vietnamese side were His Excellency Tran Buu Kiem, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Minister of the Office of the Government's President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, head of the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and Ngyuen Dinh Chi, Member of the Advisory Council of the Republic of South Vietnam and Vice-Chairman of the Hue City Committee of the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, Hoang Bich Son, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Vietnam, and Vu Ngoc Ho, Ambassador of the Republic of South Vietnam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, members of the delegation.

At the talks, views were exchanged on further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean people and the South Vietnamese people and on a number of questions of common concern.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the bonds of militant friendship formed between the Korean people and the South Vietnamese people are being strengthened and developed with each passing day through the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

The delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam highly appreciated the fact that under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean people who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle have in a historically short span of time converted their country, once backward, into an independent socialist country with an advanced socialist system, solid foundations of an independent national economy, powerful all-people defence system and brilliant national culture, by thoroughly embodying his great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all domains with their high revolutionary zeal and creative labour struggle, and warmly hailed the successes.

Today the Korean people are continuously effecting a great revolutionary upsurge of Chollima on all fronts of socialist construction in order to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national unification, while pushing ahead dynamically with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel on the basis of these brilliant achievements.

The South Vietnamese side resolutely denounces the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, for their frenzied manoeuvres for provoking a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for their unprecedentedly intensified fascist repression of the revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea, and expresses full support and firm solidarity with the South Korean people in their just anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle for the national liberation, democratic freedom and the unification of the country.

Considering that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the very roots of all the national misfortunes of the Korean people, the basic obstacle to the unification of Korea and a constant source of war in Korea, the South Vietnamese side strongly holds that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and all other foreign troops which have been occupying South Korea, abusing the U.N. flag, must get out at once and that the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a tool of aggression of U.S. imperialism, must be dissolved.

The South Vietnamese side considers that the question of the unification of Korea must be solved independently by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way on a democratic principle without any interference of outside forces, as proposed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that the United Nations must no longer meddle in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The South Vietnamese side condemns the Japanese militarists who have revived as a dangerous force of aggression under the patronage of U.S. imperialism, for stretching their tentacles of reaggression to South Korea and pursuing a naked hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism and its aggressive manoeuvres.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express profound thanks to the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the South Vietnamese people for highly appraising the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction and actively supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent peaceful unification of the country.

The delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea warmly hailed unprecedentedly tremendous and overall victories the South Vietnamese people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces have won on the military, political and diplomatic fronts under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The just war of resistance of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism, the most nefarious enemy of the people the world over, is not only a struggle for independence, freedom and reunification of their country but also a struggle greatly contributing to the struggle of the world people against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people warmly greet the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the genuine legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, as a historic event defining the inevitable development of the cause of anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation resistance war of the South Vietnamese people, reflects the ardent aspiration of the South Vietnamese people and embodies their steel-like determination to become masters of their destiny.

The Korean side pungently denounces the U.S. imperialists for doggedly intensifying and carrying on their war of aggression in Vietnam, trenchantly condemns the U.S. imperialists for their bloody criminal acts against the Vietnamese people such as universal use of "B-52" bombers and the case of cruel massacre in Son My, Thu Duc and Ba Lang An and exposes their cunning machination to deceive world public opinion.

The November 3 address of Nixon exposed his bellicose and aggressive nature and revealed the true colour of the policy of "Vietnamizing the war" to keep up the military occupation of South Vietnam by protracting the war of aggression and rule over South Vietnam by their neocolonialist method.

The Korean side expresses indignation at the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea who, as the most vicious fascist hangmen for the U.S. imperialists, sent more than 50,000 puppet troops to the war of aggression in Vietnam to perpetrate bestial acts of destruction and murderous atrocities in various parts of South Vietnam, and vehemently denounces their crimes.

The Korean side once again makes clear the unanimous sympathy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people with all the demands and measures advanced by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in their anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle. The Korean side fully supports the ten-point principle for overall solution put forth by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the correct and reasonable basis for the solution of the Vietnam question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists put an end to their war of aggression in Vietnam at once and withdraw all their aggressor troops and the troops of their vassal countries and puppets from South Vietnam immediately and unconditionally and that the South Vietnamese people be left to solve their domestic affairs by themselves free from any outside interference.

The United States Government must respect the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination and stop maintaining the corrupt Thieu-Ky-Khien puppet regime which can represent no one.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the U.S. imperialist aggression against the South Vietnamese people as one against themselves and will continue to do everything in their power to render all kinds of support and encouragement to the fraternal South Vietnamese people struggling against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, till they win a complete victory.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people firmly believe that the South Vietnamese people are sure to win a more brilliant and complete victory in their just cause.

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the South Vietnamese people express deep thanks to the respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people for invariably extending deep sympathy with and powerful encouragement, firm and all-out support and sincere and substantial assistance to the South Vietnamese people till they win a complete victory in their war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and for national salvation.

The two sides hail the struggle and movement of the American people against the Nixon Administration's war of aggression in Vietnam and believe that the just cause of the struggle of the American people will certainly prevail over the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

Considering that the ever intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are no sign of their mightiness but, on the contrary, prove that they are sinking ever deeper into quagmire, the two sides express a firm belief that if all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world, pooling strength, direct the spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism and attack it everywhere by combining all methods of struggle, the U.S. imperialists will surely go to ruin in the end and the revolutionary struggle of the people certainly triumph.

The two sides bitterly condemn the Japanese militarists who, with a delusion to realize their old dream of "Greater East-Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," are not only stepping up their manoeuvres to reinvade South Korea but also zealously serving U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam and are intensifying aggression and war machinations in the Far East and Asia in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and brand the recent trip of the Sato clique, the boss of Japanese militarism, to the United States and the so-called "talks" held between the top circles of the American and Japanese reactionaries as a new sinister plot of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists to realize their all-out joint aggression on Asia.

The two sides express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Laotian people being waged under the leadership of the Patriotic Front of Laos against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and for the building of a Laos, peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous.

The two sides support the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in their just struggle against the aggression and interference of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

The two sides support the Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggressors and for liberation of Palestine, territorial integrity and defense of national sovereignty.

The two sides extend active support and firm solidarity to the Cuban people who are valiantly struggling for defense of their revolutionary gains and building of a new society, repulsing the incessant aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

The two sides manifest firm solidarity with all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for freedom, liberation and national independence.

The two sides evince the firm determination to carry on a vigorous struggle till the complete victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and make every effort to strengthen the unity, cohesion and militant solidarity of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the whole world.

The two sides consider that the visit of the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a great contribution to further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the South Vietnamese people who are fighting shoulder to shoulder on the common anti-imperialist front.

Pyongyang, December 3, 1969

I Will Greet the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with High Political Enthusiasm and Labour Feats

Amid the grand atmosphere in which the entire people are unfolding a vigorous labour struggle to fulfil this year's plan ahead of schedule and scale the heights of the Seven-Year Plan, upholding the report of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered at the Party Conference, the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and his programmatic teachings given in the report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, I heard over radio on the morning of December 6 the report that the Enlarged Plenum of the Party Central Committee decided to convene next year the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The convening of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will be a great event to mark a new historic stage in the development of the communist movement in our country and the Korean revolution as a whole and the revolutionary struggle of our people for building socialism and communism.

At the news of the convening of the Fifth Party Congress, I, full of emotion, think of the great changes made under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung since the Fourth Party Congress.

In the past period the workers of our shop have made a deeper study of the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader, the Party policies and his great revolutionary history and armed themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and fulfilled with credit the revolutionary tasks assigned to them, as the guards and death-defying corps that defend him with lives and carry out his teachings and the Party policies in the van.

Thanks to the personal guidance and deep solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our factory has grown today into a powerful base of railway electrification. It produces in a year 15 times as many electric locomotives as were turned out in 1961 when the Fourth Party Congress was held.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, though so busy with state affairs, personally visited our factory many times and illumined the path we should follow and led us along one road of Chollima march.

We are more deeply convinced from experience of life that only our Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung always leads us reliably along one road of victory. We are now full of a firm determination to fulfil successfully the task of the Seven-Year Plan assigned to our shop before the Fifth Party Congress.

The workers and technicians of our shop including the members of twice Chollima wiring workteam, the winner of Chollima Prize of Honour, are also coming out as one with a determination to overfulfil this year's plan for production of electric locomotives and mark the Fifth Party Congress next year by manufacturing two diesel locomotives of high horse power with such a stamina as was displayed in their labour struggle to produce the electric locomotive "Red Flag" as a gift to the Fourth Party Congress.

Such a firm determination to meet the Fifth Party Congress with greater labour feats is shared by all the workers and technicians of coach shop, steam locomotive shop, processing shop, repair and maintenance shop, forging shop, tool shop and all other shops and workteams.

We are confronted with the tremendous tasks to mark the Fifth Congress of the WPK as a congress of victors. But, we have firm guarantees of victory.

We are under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has all along led our revolution and people to victory and glory.

Besides, we are possessed of the solid material basis which makes it possible for us to do anything if we want to, plus the inexhaustible strength of the heroic working class tempered in the hard-fought struggle.

We will bring about another great upsurge in socialist construction and create a new Chollima speed to demonstrate the stamina of the heroic Korean working class once again.

Han Dae Son,
Manager of the electric locomotive shop of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory

Informed of the news of the convocation of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1970, the Red workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory are unfolding a more dynamic struggle for increased production to hit the target of the Seven-Year Plan before the Party Congress

(Continued from page 4)

Thanks to these measures taken by the people's revolutionary government under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people of the guerilla bases became able to live in a new world for the first time in their lives, enjoying political freedom and rights and working and learning to their hearts' content, free from exploitation and oppression.

This was the most valuable revolutionary gain won by the people of the guerilla bases and was the source of great strength which inspired them to mass heroism in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung trained the revolutionary pivots in the guerilla bases and revolutionized the guerillas and people to build up powerful internal forces of the Korean revolution. This was also part of the struggle for making organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, to begin with, enlisted in the Guerilla Army the advanced elements of the worker and peasant origin who had a firm class stand, and brought them up into staunch Communists, and thus built up the backbone unit of the revolution.

On the other hand, he organized and guided various revolutionary mass organizations in the guerilla bases and reared their members as ardent revolutionaries and, through them, revolutionized their families and the masses of the people in the neighbourhood, thereby strengthening the internal forces of the Korean revolution.

He also personally organized and guided the printing work of various revolutionary publications such as "Battle News," "Anti-Japanese Paper," "Anti-imperialist Front," etc., and, through them, educated and revolutionized the masses of the people. And through a principled and uncompromising struggle against all sorts of anti-Marxist ideological trends he ensured the unity of ideology, will and action of the guerillas and the people in the guerilla bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung established an all-people defence system in the guerilla bases to defend firmly the bases and other revolutionary gains from the enemy's armed attacks and schemes to destroy the guerilla bases from within.

In those days the Japanese imperialists conducted desperate "mopping-up" operations against the guerilla bases by mobilizing huge armed forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...We should defend thoroughly the guerilla bases from the armed attacks of the Japanese imperialists...

To defend the guerilla bases—liberated areas impregnably, it is necessary to place all people of the guerilla bases under arms, while rapidly expanding and reinforcing the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army....

Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded the Guerilla Army by enrolling in it the advanced elements of the worker and peasant origin through revolutionary organizations, and saw to it that the guerillas armed themselves with the weapons captured from the enemy and that arsenals were built in the guerilla bases to manufacture and repair various kinds of weapons and arm the people there, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also formed in the guerilla bases the semi-military organizations combining production with armed struggle such as the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, Red Guards, Shock Brigades and Juvenile Vanguard, thus strengthening the foundation of the people's armed forces.

Along with this, Comrade Kim Il Sung guided energetically the work for turning the guerilla bases into an impregnable fortress.

The people of the guerilla bases built powerful defences and placed obstacles of various kinds around the bases and at major points making the most of favourable geographical and topographical features, dug trenches and foxholes and established the water-tight signal system, so as to defend the guerilla bases from any attacks of the enemies and wipe them out in large numbers, no matter where and how they might attack.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist, the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people of the guerilla bases displayed mass heroism and honourably defended the revolutionary base from the enemy's invasion for 4-5 years.

The revolutionary bases built along the Tuman-gang River early in the 1930's played a really tremendous role in the development of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...The guerilla bases—liberated areas set up in east Manchuria in the past played a great role in enabling the Korean Communists to carry out the work of expanding and strengthening the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed forces and rallying the anti-Japanese masses.

...It was absolutely right and of urgent necessity for the development of the revolution, too, for us to set up the stationary guerilla bases—liberated areas in the wooded tract favourable for defence, to preserve and expand the revolutionary forces and protect the people at that time when the enemy committed massacre everywhere and ran wild to annihilate our revolutionary forces....

Since they had the powerful revolutionary bases along the Tuman-gang River, the anti-Japanese guerillas could further increase their military might, inflict fatal defeats upon the enemies in innumerable big and small battles, vigorously promote the anti-Japanese armed struggle and powerfully inspire our people to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The revolutionary bases set up by Comrade Kim Il Sung along the Tuman-gang River and the immortal feats performed and experiences accumulated there are immeasurably precious assets to our people.

And these experiences gave a clear-cut answer to the question as to how the people of the colonial and semi-colonial countries should create and defend the revolutionary base in the armed struggle for national liberation and set a brilliant practical example to them.

Thanks to such brilliant revolutionary traditions our Party and people could turn without delay the northern half of the Republic into the revolutionary democratic base after the liberation though they were under very complicated and difficult conditions and, relying on it, could advance powerfully the Korean revolution.

Jo Son Won

U.S. Imperialists Must Take Their Blood-Stained Hands Off Vietnam at Once

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on December 1 in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are committing the criminal outrages of bestially massacring peaceable civilians in South Vietnam. The statement reads:

The truth of the criminal outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are bestially massacring peaceable civilians in South Vietnam is being laid bare all the more fully as the days go by.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors hell-bent on the war of genocide against the Vietnamese people committed the crime of massacring over 500 guiltless civilians by most barbarous methods, such as shooting civilians to death right and left, burning children to death and killing pregnant women by cutting open their abdomen and disembowelling and raping and killing women, in Son My village, Son Tinh district, Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam, on March 16, 1968.

The Central Trung Bo Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation already published a statement on March 25, 1968, exposing and denouncing this murderous atrocity of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The U.S. imperialists have made all desperate efforts during this period to cover up their crime but their vicious criminal nature has been fully disclosed before the whole world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people pungently denounce this heinous murderous atrocity committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Vietnam as an unpardonable criminal act against entire humanity and fully support the November 24 statement issued by the spokesman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in this connection.

(Continued on Page 7)

DPRK Govt. and Entire Korean People

Resolutely Denounce with Surging Indignation U.S. Imperialists

for Their Vicious Aggression and Murderous Atrocities against Cambodian People

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 29, fully supporting the November 22 statement of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and resolutely denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their vicious aggression and murderous atrocities against the Cambodian people. The statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry says:

Of late the U.S. imperialists are continuously perpetrating vicious and brigandish aggressive acts against Cambodia.

On November 16 and 17, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys South Vietnam puppet clique bombed the Dak Dam frontier post of the Cambodian army in Mondolkiri Province, Cambodia, by mobilizing many bombers and scores of helicopters, while perpetrating the barbarous atrocity of murdering in cold blood many Cambodian armymen and inhabitants and destroying the property and houses of people by shelling from the direction of South Vietnam.

In this connection, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued a statement on November 22 resolutely denouncing the aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges South Vietnam puppet clique against Cambodia and appealing to all the countries and peoples to make U.S. imperialism stop without delay its genocide war against the peoples of Indochina including the Cambodian people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the November 22 statement of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and resolutely denounce with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists for their vicious aggression and murderous atrocities against the Cambodian people.

The naked aggression and crimes of U.S. imperialism against the Cambodian people are a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and a grave encroachment on peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Today the U.S. imperialists are foolishly scheming to subdue the Cambodian people with ceaseless military provocations and threats and desperately trying to extricate themselves from the pit of defeat by expanding the flames of the war of aggression in Vietnam to the whole area of Indochina.

To this end, U.S. imperialism is further intensifying its aggressive acts against Cambodia with each passing day and repeatedly bombed and shelled Prey Veng, Takeo, Kompong Cham, Mondolkiri, Svay Rieng and Kandal Provinces, Cambodia, in October, too, causing a great damage to the life and property.

With no machination, however, can U.S. imperialism frighten the Cambodian people. Under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people are resolutely defending national dignity and sovereignty and valorously struggling for territorial integrity in face of the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors persist in the aggressive machinations against the Cambodian people, they will invite more powerful opposition and denunciation of the Cambodian people of Sangkum and the world peace-loving people and further precipitate their defeat.

U.S. imperialism must stop at once the criminal aggression and murderous outrages against the Cambodian people and take its blood-stained hands off the whole area of Indochina without delay.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the Cambodian people opposing the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and actively support and encourage their just struggle with might and main.

(Continued from Page 6)

The wholesale massacre of guiltless peaceable civilians by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Vietnam is indeed an atrocity beyond human imagination.

This monstrous crime is no more than a part of the crimes the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges have perpetrated everywhere in Vietnam.

Viciously conducting the "scorched earth operation" of "burning all, destroying all and killing all" in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated all sorts of atrocities, bombing the residential quarters at random by mobilizing bombers and killing a large number of inhabitants and destroying villages and playing havoc with farm crops by dropping napalm bombs, phosphorous bombs and spraying toxic chemicals and even poison gas.

Some time ago the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Vietnam puppet clique bestially suppressed and slaughtered 1,400 women in Thu Duc jail. Besides, they butchered over 1,500 civilians in Ba Lang An and killed or wounded nearly 1,500 inhabitants in Kong Hring. The murderous atrocities by the beasts are countless.

This clearly shows what vicious and blood-thirsty brigandish aggressors and beasts the U.S. imperialists are.

The U.S. imperialists have perpetrated all kinds of brigandish and barbarous pillage everywhere in the world by most cruel and brutal methods of war from the first days of their birth and fattened on the sweat and blood of hundreds of millions of people.

During the period of the Korean war, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors burned and destroyed towns and villages at random, barbarously massacred right and left millions of innocent peaceable inhabitants, irrespective of old folks, children and women, by employing most brutal means and methods of war, perpetrating indiscriminate bombing and bombardment in all parts and even using germ weapons.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors are also engaged in murder and rape, destruction and pillage at will throughout South Korea.

There is no place on earth where the aggressive talons of U.S. imperialism have not stretched and the people are shedding blood in all places where U.S. imperialism sets foot.

The U.S. imperialists are not only engaged in the barbarities of genocide themselves but also are inciting their puppet mercenaries to heinous murderous atrocities.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea, the most faithful bloody hangmen of U.S. imperialism, have dispatched over 50,000 mercenaries to the fields of the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam to commit countless murderous atrocities.

In February and March last year alone, the South Korean puppet troops, synchronizing with the murderous barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, cruelly murdered over 700 inhabitants, bayoneting or knifing them in seven hamlets of Quang Ngai and Quang Nam Provinces.

The entire Korean people resolutely condemn the brutal atrocities committed in South Vietnam by the South Korean puppet clique as an unbearable insult to their nation and indelible crime against the Vietnamese people.

Now the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are continuously weaving out various shameless sophistry and excuses to cover up their murderous atrocities and shirk their responsibility. With no trick, however, can the U.S. imperialists veil their dirty nature as the brigandish aggressor against Vietnam and most barbarous murderer. The very prime movers of murderous atrocities perpetrated in Vietnam are the Johnson and Nixon cliques, the war bosses of U.S. imperialism.

These prime movers of the war crime and direct executors must be severely judged by the people.

The diabolic bestialities of the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Vietnam today vividly show that the doom of the beasts is imminent. The desperate atrocities of the enemies will add to the burning hatred of the people for the beasts and further harden their determination to crush the enemies.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the acts of aggression and crime against the Vietnamese people, quit South Vietnam without delay taking with them their aggressor troops, troops of their satellite countries and puppets and lethal weapons, and must take their blood-stained hands off Vietnam at once.

The Korean people will more resolutely fight against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and will continue to do everything in their power to support and assist the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism will certainly perish and the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up in the sacred struggle will surely win final victory.

Embassy of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Opens in Democratic Republic of Somalia

The Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Mogadiscio on November 23, according to a report from Mogadiscio.

The government of our country and the government of the Democratic Republic of Somalia reached an agreement on April 12, 1967, on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchanging diplomatic representatives between the two countries proceeding from the lofty desire to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and strengthen solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

(KCNA)

General Consular Relations Established between Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Singapore

It is reported from Singapore that an agreement was reached on November 28 in Singapore on establishing general consular relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Singapore.

According to this agreement, Consulate-General of the DPRK in Singapore started its work on December 1, 1969.

(KCNA)

We Hail 11th Anniversary of Proclamation of Central African Republic

December 1 this year marks the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic.

Marking this day the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the people of the Central African Republic who are striving vigorously to consolidate national independence and build a new life.

The proclamation of the Central African Republic is a fruition of the prolonged anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle waged by the people of this country and an epochal event that opened up a way to the creation of a new life for them.

Since the proclamation of the Republic the people of the Central African Republic have scored many successes in their struggle for liquidating the aftermath of colonial rule and building up a new prospering country.

Now the people of this country are tapping abundant natural resources, setting up new factories and constructing railways, the artery of the country. They are reclaiming waste land to expand arable land. Moreover, they are developing national education and culture and improving public health service.

The Government of the Central African Republic has adopted a series of steps for consolidating national independence. It opposes imperialism and colonialism and supports the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of other countries. Especially, the people of the Central African Republic express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to withdraw U.S. imperialism from South Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful unification of Korea.

The anti-imperialist, progressive steps taken by the Central African Republic and the successes gained in the struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new life contribute to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the peoples in Asia and Africa.

In his telegram of greetings to His Excellency Jean Bedel Bokassa, President of the Central African Republic, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes that the people of the Central African Republic under the leadership of Your Excellency have attained in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and racial discrimination of all forms and for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress."

The peoples of Korea and the Central African Republic are closely linked with each other by the commonness of their past positions and the community of goals in their struggle of today against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the relations of friendship and co-operation and the militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries are strengthening and developing from day to day.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic in September this year marked a new turning-point in the strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation formed between the peoples of the two countries.

The Korean people who value the relations of friendship and co-operation with the people of the Central African Republic will, in the future too, make active efforts to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation and the solidarity between the peoples of our two countries.

The Korean people sincerely wish the people of the Central African Republic greater success in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country and building a new life.

Kim Byong Sam

U.S. Imperialists, Get out of South Korea at Once, Taking Their Aggressor Army and Lethal Weapons with Them!

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Sign and Submit to KPA Side, Letter of Apology, Admitting and Apologizing for Their Criminal Act of Infiltrating a Military Aircraft into Territorial Air of Our Side on August 17 and Requesting It to Release Pilots

A meeting of the senior members of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on December 3.

At the meeting, Arthur H. Adams, senior member of the enemy side, signed and submitted to the Korean People's Army side a letter of apology admitting the crime of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in infiltrating a military aircraft into the territorial air of our side on August 17 in violation of the Armistice Agreement, apologizing for this and firmly guaranteeing that they would not commit such a criminal act again in the future and would strictly abide by the Armistice Agreement.

Follows the full text of the letter of apology signed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors:

3 December 1969

To: Korean People's Army Side

The United Nations Command side assumes full responsibility, solemnly apologizes for having violated the Armistice Agreement and seriously infringed upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by infiltrating on August 17, 1969 a military aircraft deep into the territorial air of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and firmly guarantees that it will not commit such a criminal act again in the future and that it will strictly abide by the Armistice Agreement, requesting the Korean People's Army side to send back the pilots of the "OH-23G" helicopter which was shot down by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

Major General
Arthur H. Adams
U.S. Marine Corps
Senior Member
United Nations
Command Side
Military Armistice
Commission

Taking into consideration that the U.S. imperialist aggressors apologized for the criminal act committed by them and guaranteed that they would strictly abide by the Armistice Agreement in the future, our side decided to send the pilots back to the enemy side.

The three pilots of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army who were seized when they intruded deep into the territorial air of our side on August 17 were handed over to the enemy side at around 11:44 on December 3.

Senior Member of Our Side to MAC

Holds an Interview with Home and Foreign Reporters at Panmunjom

Major General Li Chun Son, Senior Member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, had a press conference at Panmunjom on December 3 in connection with the signing of a letter of apology by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their submitting it to the Korean People's Army side, admitting and apologizing for the crime of sending their military aircraft to intrude deep into the territorial air of our side on August 17 and firmly guaranteeing that they would strictly observe the Armistice Agreement in the future.

The press conference was attended by a large number of home and foreign reporters.

The Senior Member of our side addressed the press conference.

He said that the U.S. imperialist aggressors signed and submitted to the Korean People's Army side a letter of apology in which they assumed the whole responsibility and solemnly apologized for the violation of the Armistice Agreement by sending their military aircraft to intrude deep into the territorial air of our side on August 17 last and the consequent gross infringement upon the sovereignty of our country and firmly guaranteed that they would not perpetrate such criminal act again in the future and that they would strictly observe the Korean Armistice Agreement, requesting the Korean People's Army side to return the crew of the "OH-23 G" helicopter shot down by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

He continued:

The U.S. imperialists did not draw a due lesson from the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the incident of the large-size "EC-121" reconnaissance plane but instead, they dispatched the military aircraft to intrude deep into the territorial air of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea again on August 17, 1969, in grave violation of the Armistice Agreement and thereby committed a criminal act of grossly infringing upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This has been admitted and confessed unanimously by the three crew members of the U.S. imperialist aggression army aircraft themselves who were captured by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

This hostile criminal act carried out by the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a grave violation of the Armistice Agreement and, further, a link in the whole chain of the premeditated manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war in Korea.

Exposing that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, nevertheless, were brazen enough to allege that the deep intrusion by their military aircraft into the territorial air of our side has been "inadvertent" or "accidental" or that it had "had no hostile purposes," in a stubborn attempt to conceal their crime in sending the military aircraft to intrude deep into the territorial air of our side and mislead world public opinion, the Senior Member of our side said:

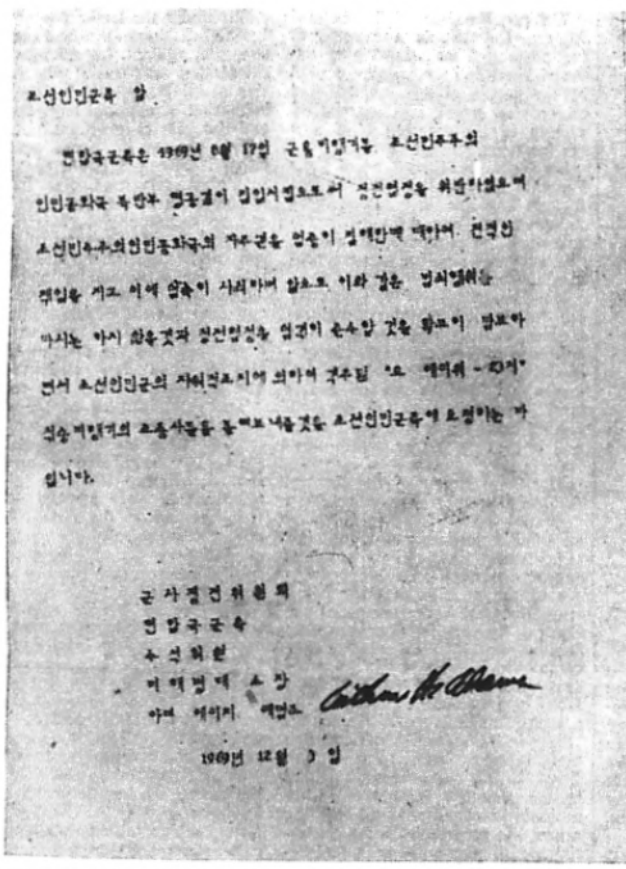
But unable to justify themselves any more before the firm attitude of our side and the scientific evidence the U.S. imperialist aggressors apologized for the crimes committed by the three crew members and firmly guaranteed not to perpetrate such act again in the future.

Pointing out that all the sources of the extreme aggravation of tension and the constant danger of a new war in Korea today lie entirely in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive manoeuvrings, he declared.

Our people do not want to provoke anyone first, but we will never sit idle but will take resolute self-defence measures in the future too, if any one insults and provokes us.

He stressed in conclusion that the U.S. imperialists should not run recklessly but get out of South Korea without delay taking their aggression army and lethal weapons with them.

The Senior Member of our side answered a number of questions put by reporters at the press conference.



조선인민군측 앞.

전압국군측은 1969년 8월 17일 군용기임게는 조선인주의
인민공화국 북반부 영공에 임입비법으로 침전법정을 위반하였으며
조선인주의인민공화국의 주권군을 엄중이 침해한데 대하여 전적인
책임을 지고 이에 엄숙이 사죄하며 앞으로 이와 같은 침략행위를
다시는 하지 않을것과 침전법정을 엄격이 준수할 것을 확고이 맹세하
면서 조선인민군의 자위적조치에 의하여 격추된 "오 에이치 - 23지"
헬리콥터의 조종사들을 돌려보내줄것을 조선인민군측에 요청하는 바
입니다.

군사정전위원회
연합국군측
수석위원
미육군대 소장
아써 에이치 애덤스

1969년 12월 3 일

3 December 1969

To: Korean People's Army side

The United Nations Command side assumes full responsibility, solemnly apologizes for having violated the Armistice Agreement and seriously infringed upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by infiltrating on August 17, 1969 a military aircraft deep into the territorial air of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and firmly guarantees that it will not commit such a criminal act again in the future and that it will strictly abide by the Armistice Agreement, requesting the Korean People's Army side to send back the pilots of the "OH-23G" helicopter which was shot down by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

Major General Arthur H. Adams
U.S. Marine Corps
Senior Member
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

LEFT:

The letter of apology the U.S. imperialist aggressors submitted to the Korean People's Army side, admitting and apologizing for their criminal act of infiltrating their military aircraft into the territorial air of our side on August 17 last and requesting it to release the pilots

BOTTOM:

A. H. Adams, senior member of the enemy side, signs the letter of apology

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